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SUGAR IN CACHE.

The people of Logan, and indeed, of all Cache county, are to be congratulated on the starting up today of their sugar factory, and on the prospects which it opens to them of increased prosperity. David Eccles and his associates are to be highly commended for their enterprise, and will no doubt reap the reward of their investments, their push and determination, and their public-spirited efforts for the development of the industrial interests of northern Utah.

The people will also come in for their share of the advantages that will accrue from this industry. The farmers who raise beets will find much better returns than if they grew all wheat, and the money paid out for the roots and for labor will run into the general cash circulation, and so the whole community there will be benefited.

From the acreage that has been planted in Cache county, it is estimated that the product will be at least 25,000 tons of beets. At \$4.50 per ton this will net the producers \$112,500. About 5,000,000 pounds of sugar will be manufactured, and the supply thus furnished for the home market will save, for home circulation, the large sum which would have been expended for it and sent out of the State if the factory had not been established.

The beet sugar industry is flourishing in this and other States, and bringing good returns to capital invested. It is a safe and paying venture, and it cannot be crushed by any monopolizing combination. The effects made to cripple it in the east do not affect the enterprise in this region, and there need be no fears that there will be any material decline in its value to investors. The success of the Lehi factory is a sign to others that are following in its wake, and the extension of this industry means wealth and comfort to many thousands of Utah's population.

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS.

A monthly magazine called "The Procession" has been started at Los Angeles. It is devoted to science. The first issue contains a number of thoughtful and interesting articles on solar influences, the properties of light and electricity, and in support of the theory of the procession of planets. Briefly stated, this theory is that matter is kept in ceaseless motion by two great forces, the force of heat and the force of gravity. It is claimed that:

"Heat is the expanding force or life of matter, and gravity is the contracting force, or death of matter, and all motion is caused by the expanding and contracting of matter. The sun is a vast central engine of point in our solar system, which matter is expanded by the heat caused by chemical dissolution of matter which the force of gravity has returned to it, and from that great center expanded matter (which must have room) fills the whole solar system with this fluid, which is electricity and light."

The idea generally entertained by prominent scientists, that there is no substance in light or electricity, is combated in this new theory. And in support of the argument to the contrary, it is stated that rays of light have been discovered by eminent savants, which are composed of mineral that can be attracted by a magnet. "The Procession" contends that "light and electricity are composed of the invisible vapor of disintegrated matter, released by heat from solid or elementary matter, which by the force of gravity returns to the sun." The following, relating to this subject, is clipped by that magazine from "Freedom," and is interesting to students of the forces of the universe and of the origin of light and life:

"The time is rather to be reckoned by months than years since the world was made acquainted with the so-called radio-active substances which, in opposition to all precedent, seem to be striving to tear themselves to pieces. It was M. Becquerel who began this series of discoveries four years ago, when he found that the rays emanating from uranium and its compounds possess the property of emitting rays differing from the celebrated X-rays of Professor Roentgen, but capable, like them, of impressing a photographic plate. The marvel about these rays was that they needed no excitation in order to manifest themselves. It was not necessary to apply an electric current or to have an apparatus of any kind; simply put the photographic plate near the uranium and the thing was done. The mysterious radiation was incessant, although invisible. It was capable of traversing black paper on thin sections of metal. It was more impalpable than the X-rays, because it seemed to rise without a cause."

"At this point Mme. Curie and her husband took up the investigation, and soon discovered that there were substances, whose existence had never been suspected, which possessed the same strange activity, but a thousand fold greater than in the case of uranium. One of these substances, extracted from pitch blende, they called 'polonium.' Another received the name of 'radium,' and a third that of 'actinium.' These substances, which exist in extremely small quantities, mixed with various minerals, all emit invisible rays of surprising photographic penetrative power. No energy has to be employed to develop them. If they were luminous they might light our cities without expense, provided that a sufficient quantity of radium, polonium, etc., could be obtained."

"Now, what are these mysterious rays? A complete answer to that question is what Mme. Curie and her associates—for many are now working

along that line—are striving to obtain, and when it is obtained it is likely that some of the present bases of science will have to be reconstructed. Consider one marvellous property of these rays. They can be drawn aside by magnetic attraction, as if they were composed of a stream of material particles. In one instance a stream of rays was turned around by a magnet until it had described a complete circle. Then their velocity is prodigious—probably, as great as one-third of the velocity of light, which is able to come to the earth from the sun in eight minutes. The natural conclusion seems to be that the rays really do consist of flying particles, and many savants have already adopted that conclusion."

The dispute of many years between the disciples of the corpuscular and the undulatory theories as to light, has almost ceased and been practically decided in favor of the latter. But if the theory now introduced shall be found correct, both of those old contentions will be seen to have had some elements of truth, although they appeared for the time to be in direct conflict."

No account seems to be taken of anything in nature above and beyond the physical. In the reasoning adduced supporting the new theory. Yet it does not exclude the doctrine of a spiritual essence, all-pervading and limitless, and imparting life and intelligence, as revealed to the ancient prophets and made known in these modern times by divine communication. Section eighty-eight of the Doctrine and Covenants, verses four to thirteen, will give to the believer in spiritual things definite information concerning that important matter."

We are living in an era of intellectual advancement and scientific progress. The developments in process, will be found to harmonize with that which revelation unfolds. It is a period when that which has been hidden will be brought forth, when things kept back from the beginning of this world will be disclosed, and they who are ready to receive truth from every source will be enlightened both from heaven and front earth, and will give the glory for all to the "Father of lights," who is the fountain of all truth and light and life, and from whom all blessings flow.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The news from the Philippines is quite encouraging. It shows that our soldiers in the disturbed districts are on their guard, and that they are fully equal to the task of routing insurgent forces that attack them. It is also said that the Samar rebels are suffering from want of provisions and are held together only by the threatening proclamations of their leader, Lukban. If this statement is correct, the rebellion cannot last long. If the insurgents have to fight hunger, as well as a regular army, no threats can make them rally. On the other hand, the tranquility and prosperity that are in evidence wherever American management of the insular affairs has been established, are powerful inducements to lay down the arms and surrender.

At the same time, the American public should not be too sanguine of an early termination of all hostile demonstrations. The islands contain a number of outlaws who have lived on robbery so long that that mode of existence seems natural to them. They may be expected to band together and commit outrages at different times and in various places. It is reported that such hostilities are operating not only on the island of Samar, but on Luzon too, in at least four provinces. Fights between such bands and the soldiers, or police officers, must be expected, just as encounters with outlaws occur occasionally in any country where the government is exerting itself to maintain order. Thus in the province of Batavia, from which the soldiers have been withdrawn, leaving to the constabulary the task of keeping the peace, some stand-up fights have occurred between the police and the insurgents, in one of which three of the insurgents were killed and three captured. The troops at Bisan, Laguna, consisting of Troop C, Sixth United States cavalry, and the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh batteries of artillery, are kept very busy, continually hunting "insurrectos" that infest that province.

The commission seems to be doing efficient work. Commerce is lively. Money is appropriated for schools. An industrial school, where the Filipinos can learn trades, is about to be opened up, or is perhaps now in full operation. The statement of the Manila custom-house collections shows very well the financial change the islands have experienced lately. Such a statement covering ten years of Spanish rule and three years of American occupation has just been issued. It shows for the ten-year period import duties to the amount of \$30,273,535, and export duties aggregating \$3,803,574. In the three-year period the import amounted to \$31,377,255, and the export to \$3,659,815. That is, the volume of business has practically trebled since Spain evacuated the islands.

A CITY FROM ARMENIA.

France has demonstrated that Turkey can be dealt with summarily, without setting all Europe aflame with war. It is in order now for some influential power with a humane government to inquire into the Armenian conditions and strike the dripping knife from the hand of the assassin. By the Berlin treaty the Armenians were guaranteed religious liberty and protection. How the treaty has been kept is a matter of record. But the treaty powers have not dared to interfere, on the theory that such interference would bring about a fearful disaster. That theory having been proved false, there is no excuse for tolerating the revolting atrocities that are said to be committed in Armenia.

News from that part of the world is scarce. But a writer in a French paper, quoted in Public Opinion, claims that in the Moush district the condition is simply appalling. Every Mussulman, he says, believes himself at liberty to kill every Armenian. The result is a panic. The harvests are abandoned in the fields, because none of the peasants dares to leave his house. This was in the latter part of July. Since then no accounts of the situation have reached the outside world.

The account goes on to say that eight battalions surround Sassoun and devastate the plain of Moush, while

others are en route from Erzeroum. From all parts of Erzeroum, Khar-pout, and of Diarbekir rumors of movements of troops and of massacres are circulated, and to accomplish his work at leisure the Sultan stops the transmission of consular reports to the ambassadors of France, Russia and England. The worst crimes are perhaps accomplished. Zekhi Pacha gave all his talents to the work in 1894, and Ali Pasha, the man of Spanghank, has shown himself a worthy subaltern of his immediate chief and of Abd-ul-Hamid, his sovereign. Without doubt it is already true that the lamentable prophecy made by an Armenian in the middle of July has come to pass: "Behold Moush and its plain in fire and in flame—behold Sassoun in agony."

Such are the latest reports from Armenia. The treaty powers have assumed great responsibility for the deeds of the Sultan, or his emissaries, by the policy so far pursued. It would seem that the time now is opportune for a different policy. To make the Sultan respect treaties and keep promises is not so perilous as some statesmen have assumed it to be. If Abd-ul-Hamid is given to understand that he must respect the rules of civilization, he will reform.

NEW MEXICO'S DEMAND.

New Mexico, as heretofore explained in the Desert News, will this time "demand" admission to the Union. The Territory has repeatedly asked for such admission, but its claims have, for some reason or other, always been set aside. In 1857, for instance, it was shown that New Mexico was so completely under the domination of clerical influence, that the Legislature passed over the governor's veto a bill incorporating the Jesuits and conferring on them extraordinary powers and exemptions in the matter of taxation. Congress annulled the law but this action made Congress wary of admitting the Territory to the Union.

The population of New Mexico now is 250,000. It has a good public school system. The influx of the Anglo-Saxon element has been so great in late years, that there can be no well founded fears of turning the State, if it should obtain statehood, over to an order that has a bad reputation. The claims made to recognition are good, and they will, no doubt, be carefully considered. More than half a century of schooling for the duties of statehood should be sufficient, and New Mexico has been an integral part of the country for that length of time.

The officers in Kansas are still hunting escaped convicts, but it is by no means a still hunt.

President Roosevelt's first message to Congress will be strong evidence of his tactical diameter.

To judge the future by the past, Turkey's promises to France will not be worth a (Smyrna) fig.

"Is Quaysan impregnable?" asks the Springfield Republican. Possibly not, but it does seem to be "powerfully set" in Pennsylvania.

Another letter has been received from Miss Ellen M. Stone in which she expresses herself as still very hopeful. The lady may be called a very well spring of hope.

What the governor of Kentucky (Beckham) said to the governor of Indiana (Durbin) is entirely different from what the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina on a certain historic occasion.

The deer season has just opened in Wisconsin, and the record for the first day is one hunter fatally shot and two crippled for life. Previous to the regular opening two hunters had been killed and four wounded. All had been mistaken for deer. Deer hunting in Wisconsin is becoming almost as dangerous as football elsewhere.

The victory over Tammany fairly intoxicated some of the most staid and conservative of the New York papers. Here is the Evening Post publishing this campaign rhyme in its editorial columns:

"Seth Low, our Mayor of high renown, Will make New York a spotless town. Dick Croker must find another home When the District Attorney is Tavera Jerome; While Devery, Murphy, and all the ring Will be lucky dogs to escape Sin Sing."

It may be remarked that the Post gets "giddy" on the eve of its hundredth birthday.

The gold statue of Maude Adams is to be broken up, and melted into ingots. If having arrived at the United States assay office in New York the other day. It was cast from 14 carat gold and was life size. The metal is valued at seventy thousand dollars. They may break, they may scatter the statue as they will, but the image of Maude will be in the hearts of the people still.

There seems to be a hitch in the negotiations for the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States. It is over the legal status of the citizens of the islands. Denmark desires to have it fixed and defined in the treaty of cession while the state department wants it left to the discretion of Congress. The treaty ceding Louisiana and that of Guadalupe Hidalgo, both made definite provision for the legal status of the inhabitants of the acquired territory, but in the treaty of Paris, whereby Spain ceded the Philippines and other islands, the question of the citizenship of the inhabitants was left to the determination of Congress. Denmark, it seems, is not satisfied to do this in the case of her West Indian possessions. It is a far more important question than that of price or the manner of payment. It is doubtless the desire of the government at Washington to have the legal status of the inhabitants of all its islands and possessions precisely the same. Such a common status would certainly avoid some vexed questions.

To judge by the manner in which it has started out, President Roosevelt's administration will be known as the reform administration. First it was announced that if competent Republicans could not be found in the South to fill federal offices, competent Democrats

would be selected. And in several instances they have been. Now he is striking at an old army abuse. It is that of selecting for promotion officers who are about to retire. It is the President's determination to select for promotion officers who have a considerable time before them on the active list. For years under both Democratic and Republican administrations, there have been many cases where one vacancy in the grade of brigadier-general has served the purpose of promoting several colonels, who were immediately retired, and the vacancy finally gave to some younger officer. The result was to load down the retired list with officers far beyond the intention of Congress. In making his selections for the two approaching vacancies, President Roosevelt will appoint officers with a view to their continuing on active duty at least for a reasonable period of time. This policy will be sorely disappointing to a number of colonels; but it cannot fail to meet with popular approval for it is the right one.

WAITING FOR SCHLEY'S VERDICT.

Cincinnati Enquirer.
Now that Admiral Schley has been vindicated by the testimony in the court of inquiry, as he was by the people before an inquiry was asked for and ordered, it is hardly probable that the navy department will be any more "strongly" than it was when it was permitting a dirty conspiracy to hatch in the bureau of the department, and when it had no disciplinary restraint for the tongue of slander among officers. There is too much danger that the liars and slanderers will go unwhipped of justice—perhaps rewarded for their mendacity with "soft" assignments.

Sacramento Bee.

What would it matter had Schley in some small things technically disregarded orders, or departed from the regulations of the naval service? His magnificent conduct and glorious victory at Santiago would wipe out a host of transgressions. He will ever rank in history with Farragut and Dewey as one of the great naval commanders of the age. The vipers of the Sampson clique have been gnawing a file.

Boston Herald.

Somehow these elaborate arguments by the lawyers in the Schley case seem rather superfluous. The chances are that the court of admirals can sum up the pros and cons in their own minds better than the legal landlubbers can. However, perhaps the presiding admirals will not object to listening to the eloquence of counsel, if only to give the lawyers a chance to earn their fees.

San Francisco Chronicle.

As the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago was due to the joint work of the Brooklyn and the Oregon, the readers of the proceedings of the naval court of inquiry are receiving some wonderful wonderings why Captain Clark, who commanded the battleship, was not also included in the charge of "reprehensible conduct." Perhaps the disgraceful refusal to give the gallant officer a suitable reward for his eminent services before the battle as well as in it, is considered by the envious naval bureaucracy as punishment enough. The failure to properly recognize his gallant work is not, however, creditable to the gratitude of the Republic.

Chicago News.

In the course of the speech with which he brought the defense of Admiral Schley to a close Mr. Raynor, the admiral's leading counsel, said: "We cannot strike down his figure standing upon the bridge of the Brooklyn. There he stands upon the bridge of the Brooklyn, his ship, and he receives the credit of the victory of the Spanish fleet off the Oregon, as if upon the wings of lightning, sped into the thickness of this mortal carnage." This presents in its briefest form the one fact which both the common-sense judgment of the public and in history must stand out most clearly from all the mass of evidence presented in the Schley case. A few years hence it will make little difference whether Schley was or was not wise in what he did prior to the battle. The one fact which will impress itself upon history is that at the time of battle he was the principal participant.

Kansas City World.

Officers of the different vessels have been examined as to the causes of the uncertainty which attended the location of Cervera's fleet at Santiago, and the subsequent charges that the blockade of that port was lamely executed. The weight of evidence so far tends to an exoneration of Admiral Schley. The court has shown a decided purpose to avoid, if possible, the use of if naval evidence in which the personal animosities of the friends of Sampson and Schley may be exploited. A request on the part of the former to be represented in the court by counsel was denied, the court announcing that nothing had appeared making Admiral Sampson a necessary party to the proceedings. However that may be, the result will probably go far toward facilitating the credit of the Santiago victory. If so, the verdict will be based upon the facts arrayed and not upon the opinions of the witnesses, as the court wisely decided to listen to facts rather than to opinions which may have a personal bias.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The November number of Table Talk gives instructions regarding Thanksgiving dinners. It is fully illustrated with tempting looking dishes. The description of "A Wedding Breakfast in Alaska" tells of queer customs that prevail there. "Old Fashioned Creole Menus for the Holidays" tells of some of the recipes. "An Autumn Luncheon" presents some new features. Table Talk teaches the art of cooking and of economical living—Table Talk Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The initial number of The Procession, a magazine devoted to science, has reached this office. The editor explains that the new publication will especially be devoted to the investigation of the theory that the procession of planets is kept ceaselessly moving by heat and gravity—by expansion and contraction. The number at hand has papers on "How Light or Electricity Travels," "The New Star in Perseus," "Minerals Found in Rays of Light," "The Temperance Question in a New Light," "Solar Influences" and similar topics.—215 Stinson Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

The leading feature of the Engineering Magazine for November is an illustrated article by Philip Dawson on "English, American, and Continental practice in succeeding numbers. Another illustrated paper is that of Sergio Bignami, describing the great 15,000-horse-power hydro-electric station at Vizzola-Ticino, Lombardy. An entertaining contribution is Mr. T. S. De Lay's "Prospecting in Western Mexico"—full of interesting notes on the country and on human character. Mr. Ennis discusses the engineering management of industrial works; Mr. Church continues his development of a new and comprehensive system of expense distribution for the factory, and Mr. Broderick has an article on the standardizing of electric apparatus. The number carries the usual comprehensive Review of the Engineering press, the Engineering Index to current periodical literature, and index of new books.—The Engineering Magazine, New York.

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This is the best opportunity of the season for good buying in LADIES' GOODS. Z. C. M. I. offers Special Prices in all divisions of its GREAT DRY GOODS HOUSE. Here are a few of the leaders.

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Flannelette Wrappers, 20 per cent off.
Plush Capes, 33 1-3 per cent off.

French Flannel Waists, 25 per cent off.
Child's Reefers, 33 per cent off.
Girls' Newmarkets, 50 per cent off.
Flannelette Waists, 33 1-3 to 50 per cent off.
Ladies' Skirts (Plaids) 66 2-3 per cent off.
Allover Laces, Fancy Vestings, etc. 33 1-3 % off.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 33 1-3 per cent off.
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\$2.00 Street Gloves for \$1.50.
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